

# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Altayskiy Kray)

REPORT

SUBJECT Industrial and Town Plan Information  
on Biysk

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DATE ACQ

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

1. These industrial plants were located in Biysk:

a. A factory for the production of machinery for the food industry (Zavod glavpishchemash) was located on Krasnoarmeyskaya, about two km south of the boiler factory. During the war this factory carried the designation Plant No. 5 and the local population still refer to it by this name. In addition to machines for the food industry, the factory also produced military field bakeries (Polevye pekarni). The factory employed 800-1,000 workers in three shifts. It was served by its own railroad siding.

b. A large shoe factory was located in the center of town. It had been transferred to Biysk from Nikolayev during the war.

c. In 1954-1955, work was begun on a large construction project northeast of the boiler factory. The work was being carried out in a forest, the area extending for about 20 kilometers. The installations included a power station, a railroad line, a garage for 400 trucks, and an automobile repair plant. The precise nature of this project was not known to the city inhabitants, but it was assumed that a huge chemical combine was being established there to process the raw materials found in the Altayskiy Gory.<sup>1</sup>

d. Biysk, the terminus of the Biysk-Barnaul rail line, had a small railroad station, with only four or five pairs of tracks. The station warehouses were small and of little importance, since most of the factories had their own railroad sidings.

e. There were two army camps in Biysk. One camp bordered on the northern part of the boiler factory. This camp, which had its own railroad siding, contained a long four-story building and numerous single-story buildings which served as warehouses. Field artillery and antiaircraft artillery pieces have been observed being taken out of the camp. The second military camp was situated in the southeastern part of the town,

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	FBI		NTC	X			50X1-HUM
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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at the foot of a hill. No details were available on this camp.

2. The following is a legend to the attached sketch of Biysk:

1. Gorkompartii.
2. KGB.
3. Gorispolkom.
4. Bookshop.
5. Department store (Univermag).
6. Clothes factory (Shveynaya fabrika).
7. MVD and militia.
8. Ulitsa Kirova.
9. Ulitsa Iva Tolstogo.
10. Dinamovskaya ulitsa.
11. Military camp.
12. Market.
13. Teachers Club.
14. Central post, telephone, and telegraph offices.
15. Dramatic theatre.
16. Shoe factory.
17. Oktyabrskaya ulitsa.
18. Museum.
19. Komunarskiy pereulok.
20. Pochtovyy pereulok.
21. Pontoon bridge.
22. Biya River.
23. Main highway to Mongolia.
24. Island in the Biya River.
25. Flour mill.
26. Flour mill.
27. ~~ELEKTROPECH~~ Plant.
28. Krasnoarmeyskaya ulitsa.
29. (Glavpishchemash Plant) formerly Plant No. 5.
30. Grain storehouses (Zagotzerno).

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31. Alcohol factory.
32. Town railroad station.
33. (Sirmaslopprom) cheese factory.
34. Dairy machinery and equipment plant (Molmashstroy).
35. Auto repair plant.
36. Biysk Boiler Factory.
37. Military camp.
38. Match factory.
39. Grain elevator.
40. Grain storehouses (Zagotzerno).
41. Edible fat factory (Maslozavod).
42. Central thermal power station (TETS).
43. Slaughterhouse (Myaso kombinat).
44. To Barnaul.
45. To the military installation under construction.
46. Settlement for the workers of the aforementioned military objective.
47. Central municipal park.

3. A ten-page report briefly describing industrial installations in Biysk and mainly dealing with information on the Biysk Boiler Factory

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Attached to the report are a 39-point legend and sketch of the Biysk Boiler Factory area.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Altayskiy Kray)

SUBJECT: 1. Miscellaneous Information on Biysk  
2. The Biysk Boiler Factory

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Miscellaneous Information

1. Biysk [N 52-34, E 85-15], the second largest city in the Altayskiy Kray, was situated on the Biya River, 150 km from Barnaul. The city, which was not divided into administrative rayons, had a population of approximately 180,000. Its development began in the early days of World War II, when industrial enterprises were transferred to it from the western areas of the USSR. The city continued to grow, its rate of development having greatly increased in recent years.

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2. Most of the factories in Biysk were concentrated in the "industrial area", so-called by the local population, which was located in the northern part of town, west of the Biysk-Barnaul rail line. The Biysk Boiler Factory (Biyskiy Kotelnyy Zavod) was the largest plant in the industrial area and, in fact, the largest enterprise in the entire city; it was situated about 500 meters northwest of the Biysk railroad station, to which it was connected by two rail spurs. [For a description of this factory, see below.] The following are details on other industrial enterprises in Biysk:

a. A factory for the production of machinery for the food industry (Zavod Glav-Pishche Mash.) was located on Krasnoarmey-skaya, about two km south of the boiler factory. During the war this factory carried the designation "Plant No. 5" and the local population still refer to it by this name. In addition to machines for the food industry, the factory also produced military field bakeries (Polevie Pekarni). The factory employed 800-1,000 workers in three shifts. It was served by its own railroad siding.

b. The Mol-Mash-Stroy, which produced machinery and equipment for the dairy industry, was located south of the boiler

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factory. It had approximately 800 employees and operated in three shifts.

c. The Zavod Elektro-Pech, a factory for electrical industrial ovens (furnaces ?), occupied the former Bolshaya Aleksandrovskaya Tserkov church building on Krasnoarmeyskaya, south of the Glav-Pishche-Mash factory. The factory, which had about 500 workers, was served by a railroad siding.

d. The town's thermoelectric power station was situated northwest of the boiler factory, near the Biya River. In 1951 the station had a capacity of 6,000 KW, but in 1957 it was being enlarged and was due to reach a capacity of 12,000 KW.

e. A large sugar factory was located near the power station.

f. The Maslo-Zavod, an edible fats factory, bordered on the northern part of the boiler factory.

g. A large shoe factory was located in the center of town. It had been transferred to Biysk from Nikolaev during the war.

3. In 1954-1955, work was begun on a large construction project northeast of the boiler factory. The work was being carried out in a forest, the area extending for about 20 kilometers. The installations included a power station, a railroad line, a garage for 400 trucks,

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and an automobile repair plant. The precise nature of this project was not known to the city inhabitants, but it was assumed that a huge chemical combine was being established there to process the raw materials found in the "Altayskie Gori".

4. Biysk, the terminus of the Biysk-Barnaul rail line, had a small railroad station, with only four or five pairs of tracks. The station warehouses were small and of little importance, since most of the factories had their own railroad sidings.

5. The Biya River bisected the city, and the only link between the two parts was a 600 meter long pontoon bridge. The bridge was opened between 0400 and 0600 hours to permit the passage of boats plying the river.

6. Biysk had a teachers training college, two vocational secondary schools (a school for forestry and a school for male nurses), and a great number of general secondary schools.

7. There were two army camps in Biysk. One camp bordered on the northern part of the boiler factory. This camp, which had its own railroad siding, contained a long four-story building and numerous single-story buildings which served as warehouses. Field artillery and antiaircraft artillery pieces have been observed being taken out of the camp. The second military camp was situated in the southeastern

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part of the town, at the foot of a hill. No details were available on this camp.

### The Biysk Boiler Factory

8. The Biysk Boiler Factory employed 2,500 workers and operated in three shifts. The factory produced DKV (Dvukhbarabanniy Kotel Vodotrubniy) boilers for small steam turbines and occasionally also for large heating systems (Dla Krupnikh Otopitelnikh Sistem). It also produced the heating units for the boilers. The boilers could produce ten tons of steam per hour at a pressure of up to 23 atmospheres, but the plant was capable of producing boilers of larger sizes.

9. The boilers manufactured by the factory were made of steel types STAL-20-K and STAL-25-K, whereas the pipes for the boilers were made of STAL-10. (The composition of these types of steel was not known.) These steels were made expressly for boilers and were supplied mainly by the KMK (Kuznetskiy Metalurgicheskiy Kombinat). In the course of a month, the factory used 2,400 tons of metal - not counting cast iron (Chugun) - and produced approximately 120 boilers and 40 heating units. The boilers were for the local market and also for export. About 100 boilers a year were sent to Poland, Rumania, China, Korea, and Vietnam.

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10. Before the establishment of the Sovnarkhozy, the factory had been subordinate to the chief directorate of boiler production (Glav-Kotlo-Prom) of the All-Union Ministry of Heavy Machinery Construction (Ministerstvo Tyazholovo Mashinostroyeniya USSR). Other plants controlled by this directorate included:

- a. The Krasniy Kotelshchik Boiler Factory in Taganrog, the largest factory of its kind in the USSR.
- b. The Barnaulskiy Kotelnyy Zavod in Barnaul, the second largest boiler plant in the country.
- c. The Belgorodskiy Kotelnyy Zavod in Belgorod.
- d. The Elmarine Boiler Factory in Tallin.
- e. The Ordzhonikidze Boiler Factory in Podolsk, near Moscow.
- f. The Polzunov Central Boiler and Turbine Institute in Leningrad (Tsentralniy Kotelno-Turbinniy Institut Im Polzunova).

11. The Biysk Boiler Factory had a great deal of equipment, most of which was old. It had obtained its equipment during the war from two factories: the boiler factory in Belgorod and the boiler factory in Podolsk.

12. The factory consisted of the following production departments and auxiliary departments:

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a. Preparation department (Zagotovitel'niy Tsekh), where the steel is rolled and the cold pressing (Kholodnaya Shtampovka) is carried out. This department is equipped with the following: two "guillotine" cutters

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a steel rolling mill for widths up to 25 mm; a steel bending machine (Kromkozagibochniy Stanok) an automatic oxy-acetylene saw of Soviet manufacture; cold presses of 160 ton capacity; electric saws; four suspension cranes with hoisting capacities of ten tons each; and a Russian-made steel planing machine (Kromkostrogatel'niy Stanok) from pre-revolutionary days.

b. Press and forge department (Kuznyecho-presoviy Tsekh), which had among its equipment the following items:

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press of 500 tons; about five smaller presses, of which new Soviet machines manufactured by the press factory in Barnaul (Barnaul'skiy Zavod Mekhanicheskiy Presov); a three-ton steam hammer; a 500 kg pneumatic hammer; a cold pipe-bending machine for pipes with a diameter of 140 mm. The latter machine was constructed by one of the engineers employed by the factory, a man named Dick, a former prisoner who before his imprisonment had been a lecturer at the Stalin Academy for Armor in Moscow.

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c. Foundry (Liteyniy Tsekh), which had a monthly output of approximately 300 tons.

d. Boiler pipes department (Trubniy Tsekh), which had a monthly output of 500 to 600 tons. Most of the pipes had a diameter of 51 mm and walls 2.5 mm thick. This department was equipped with a [ ] pipe-bending machine, which the aforementioned engineer Dick improved in such a manner as to increase its output five of six-fold. The department also had another pipe-bending machine for pipes of a smaller diameter, which was an original design made by the same engineer.

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e. Boiler assembly department (Kotelno Sborochniy Tsekh), the largest of the departments. Its equipment consisted of: automatic welding machines, suspension cranes with a hoisting capacity of up to 35 tons; eight or nine radial drilling machines (Radyalno Sverlilnie Stanki) manufactured in Odessa; a pillar drilling machine (? Portalno Sverlil'niy Stanok) [ ] [ ] several lathes, including a boring and turning lathe (Tokarno-Karusel'niy Stanok) [ ] for parts with a diameter of up to two m. This department contained the X-ray laboratory for the examination of seams.

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f. Mechanical department (Makhanicheskiy Tsekh), which had about 50-60 men working in each shift. Its equipment included various metal-working machines of Soviet, German and other manufacture. The department also had a cylinder-and-cone grinding machine (Kruglo-Shlifovalniy Stanok) [redacted]

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Altogether the department had 30-35 machines of various kinds.

g. Ventilator and exhaust department (Tsekh Ventilatorov I Dimosov).

h. Repair department (Remontniy Tsekh).

i. Work tools department (Instrumentalniy Tsekh).

j. Oxygen department (Kislородniy Tsekh).

k. Electrical department (Elektro-Tsekh).

l. Steam department (Kotelniy Tsekh).

m. Transportation department, (Transportniy Tsekh), which was in charge of the hand-cars and locomotives belonging to the factory.

n. Power station, which had a capacity of 1,500 KW.

o. Measuring laboratory.

p. Central laboratory (Tsentralnaya Laboratoriya Zavoda), made up of a laboratory for the examination of the physical

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properties of metals, a laboratory for the chemical examination of metals, an X-ray laboratory, an electro-technical laboratory, and a laboratory for the testing of casting-sand used by the foundry.

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 Sketch of the layout of the Biysk Boiler Factory  


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Legend to Sketch-Layout of the Biysk Boiler Factory

I } Factory area  
II }

III Military camp (Voenniy Gorodok)

IV The Molmashstroy factory

V Avtorenzavod, the automobile repair factory

VI Match factory

1. Extension of Krasnoarmeyskaya, which cuts through the boiler factory grounds.

2. Main factory entrance

3. Dispensary, a single-story, wooden building

4. Garden

5. Storeroom for instruments and work tools

6. Electrical workshop

7. Former dining room (present use unknown)

All located in a one-story, wooden building covering an area 30 x 10 m.

8. Boiler parts production department

9. Machinery maintenance department (Rem. Mekh. Tsekh)

(Departments marked "8" and "9" are located in a one-story, L-shaped building, 30 x 30 x 10 meters.)

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10. Main storehouse (Tsentralniy Sklad) for raw materials and partly finished products which the plant receives from other factories - a one-story, wooden building, 40 x 12 meters.
11. Transformer station and electric power distribution center
12. A repair workshop which also manufactures packing cases (Rem. Stroit. Tsekh), a single-story, wooden building, 30 x 6 meters
13. The mechanical department (Mekh. Tsekh), a brick building, 20 x 12 x 6 meters. In the cellar of this building there is the department of work tools (Instrumentalniy Tsekh).
14. Loading ramp (not in use)
15. A one-story, brick building used as a canteen, kitchen, and storeroom for food products. The canteen seats 250 to 300 people.
16. The administration building, a two-story, brick structure, 10 x 15 meters, containing the personnel department, the construction section (Otdel Kapitalnovo Stroitelstva), the factory guard unit.
17. Main administration building, still in the planning stage.
18. A two-story brick building, 15 x 10 meters, containing the main accounting offices, the fire department, and the offices of the chief designer and his assistants.
19. Water tower, made of brick, 20 m high, 12 m in diameter
20. Garage and repair shop for the factory vehicles, a brick building
21. Oxygen plant and storeroom
22. Unloading area for raw materials, with two suspension cranes, one with a lifting capacity of five tons, the other of ten tons.

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23. The preparation department (Zhgotovitel'nyi Tsekh), a single-story brick structure, 250 x 20 x 10 m.
- 23A. Offices of the factory management, a two-story building.
24. The main boiler assembly section (Kotel'no Sborochnyi Tsekh), a one-story brick building, 70 x 30 x 12 m.
25. Pipe processing department (bending, welding, etc.), and the department for metal constructions required by the boilers (Karkasno-Trubnyi Tsekh) - a brick building, 70 x 30 x 12 m.
26. The forge and press department (Kuznechno-Pressoviy Tsekh)
- 26A. Offices of the forge and press department.
27. Unloading area for raw iron, with a suspension crane of ten tons capacity.
28. Underground fuel stores
29. An iron chimney, 30 m tall.
30. Foundry department (Liteyniy Tsekh), a brick building, 60 x 12 x 12 m.
- 30A. Offices of the foundry department
31. A suspension crane of ten tons capacity
32. The steam department, a brick building, 30 x 15 x 15 m., containing five DKV boilers, among them one 6.5-13, one 6.5-18, and one 6.5-23. (The first figure denotes the number of tons of steam produced per hour and the second the pressure, in atmospheres.)
33. The power station (two steam turbines of 750 KW each).
34. An iron chimney, 25-30 m tall.
35. A coal mill

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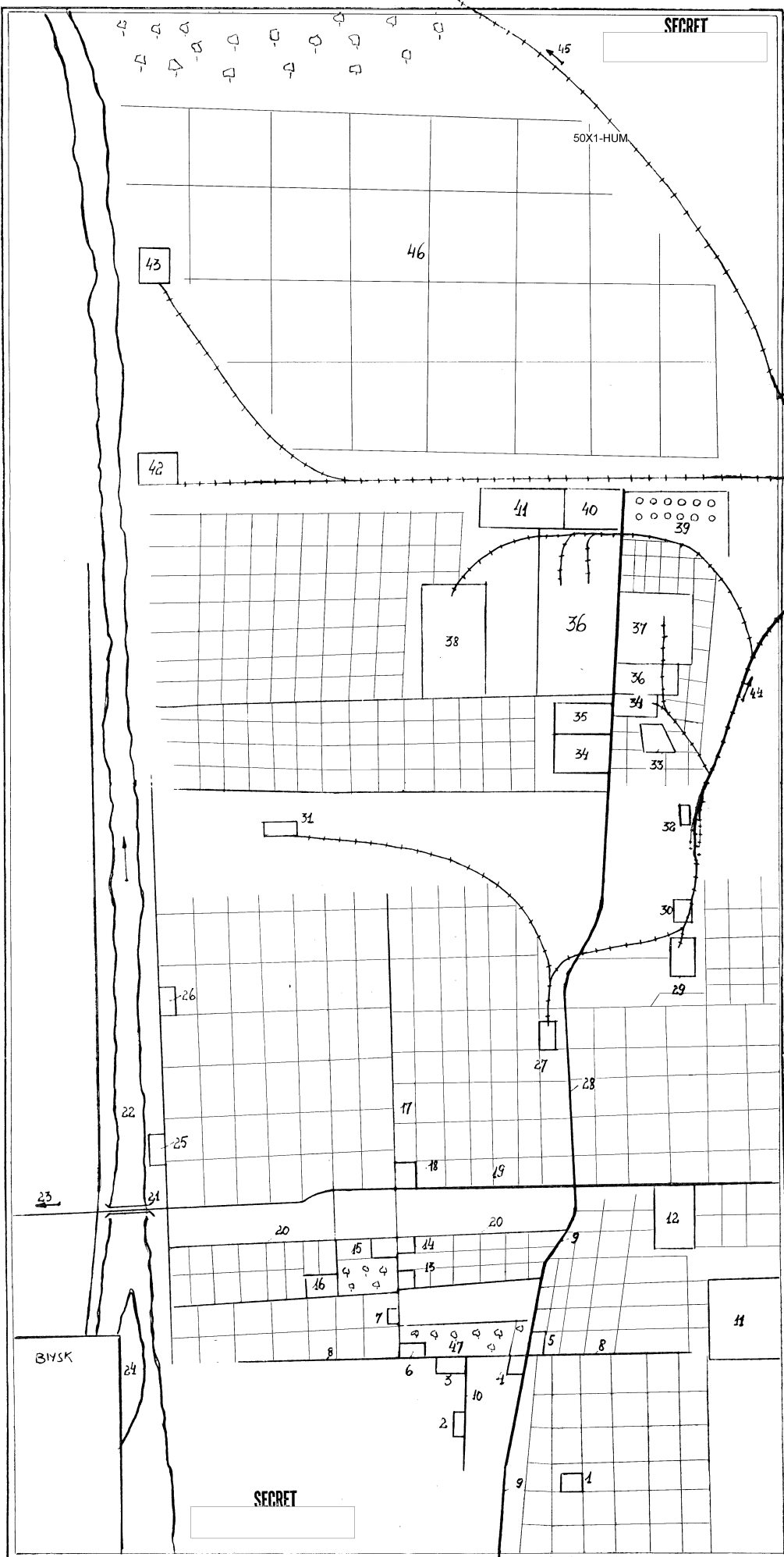
- 36. An open water reservoir for cooling the water for the power station turbines.
- 37. Carbide storeroom
- 38. A small office belonging to the administrative department. Next to it is an entrance to the factory.
- 39. An open-air coal store.

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